» NACA



RESEARCH MEMORANDUM

FORCE AND PRESSURE CHARACTERISTICS FOR A SERIES OF NOSE

INLETS AT MACH NUMBERS FROM 1.59 TO 1.99

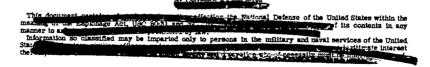
III - CONICAL-SPIKE ALL-EXTERNAL-COMPRESSION INLET

WITH SUPERSONIC COWL LIP

By Maynard I. Weinstein and Joseph Davids

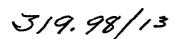
Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory Cleveland, Ohio





NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

WASHINGTON February 14, 1951





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TATEMENT

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SUMMARY

An investigation was conducted in the NACA Lewis 8- by 6-foot supersonic wind tunnel to determine the force and pressure characteristics of an all-external compression inlet having a conical spike and a supersonic cowl lip. Measurements of lift, drag, pitching moment, and internal and external pressures were made at free-stream Mach numbers of 1.59, 1.79, and 1.99 for a range of mass-flow ratios and angles of attack to 10°. The average Reynolds number based on inlet diameter was 2,300,000.

The drag increased rapidly with decreasing mass flow as a consequence of the increase in additive drag. The drag rise due to angle of attack resulted primarily from an increase in the normal force. At zero angle of attack, adequate theoretical predictions were made of the additive drag, friction drag, and at shock-swallowed conditions, the pressure drag.

The total-pressure recovery was in general only slightly reduced by increases in angle of attack to 10°.

INTRODUCTION

A general study of the aerodynamic characteristics of a series of nose inlets suitable for supersonic ram-jet engines was conducted in the Lewis 8- by 6-foot supersonic wind tunnel. This report presents





the results of an investigation of a conical-spike inlet designed to give all-external compression and having a supersonic cowl lip. The performance of two other inlets is discussed in references 1 and 2.

The purpose of the investigation was to obtain force, moment, and pressure data, and when possible to compare the experimental results with theory. Data were obtained for a range of mass-flow ratios and angles of attack at free-stream Mach numbers 1.59, 1.79, and 1.99. The Reynolds number based on inlet diameter varied from 2.0 to 2.4×10^6 .

SYMBOLS

The following symbols are used in this report:

- CD drag coefficient, D/qOSm
- Cf friction drag coefficient, based on wetted area
- $C_{\rm L}$ lift coefficient, ${\rm L/q_0S_m}$
- c_M pitching-moment coefficient, about the base of the model, $c_0/c_0 s_m l$
- C_p pressure coefficient, $p-p_0/q_0$
- D drag
- d diameter at area of maximum cross section, 8.125 inches
- G pitching moment about base of model
- L lift
- length of model, 58.66 (in.)
- M Mach number
- m_3/m_0 mass-flow ratio, $\frac{\rho_3 U_3 S_3}{\rho_0 U_0 S_c}$
- P total pressure
- p static pressure
- q dynamic pressure, $\gamma pM^2/2$



- Reynolds number Re
- S area
- inlet capture area defined by cowl lip, 0.1674 (sq ft) s_c

COMP EDMAN FEMALE

- maximum cross-sectional area, 0.3601 (sq ft) S_{m}
- U velocity
- u velocity in boundary layer
- axial perturbation velocity $\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{x}}$
- x,r,0 cylindrical coordinates
- distance from model surface
- angle of attack
- ratio of specific heats, 1.40
- δ boundary-layer thickness
- mass density

Subscripts:

- additive drag
- ſ friction
- local condition in boundary layer
- pressure q
- conditions at outer edge of boundary layer δ
- 0 free stream
- l cowl lip
- station at 7.00 inches downstream of cowl lip 2
- 3 combustion-chamber inlet



APPARATUS AND PROCEDURE

A schematic assembly of the model is shown in figure 1(a). The apparatus is similar to that employed in reference 1 except for the inlet, which is detailed in figure 1(b). The inlet was designed so that the oblique shock would intersect the cowl lip at a Mach number of 1.80. The cowl lip had a relatively sharp supersonic profile designed to be approximately tangent to the streamlines immediately behind the oblique shock at a Mach number of 1.80.

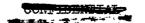
Two models designated A and B were investigated. Model A had an internal contraction ratio of 1.04. With this contraction, internal choking occurred at Mach number 1.79 due to the growth of boundary layer, which prevented the normal shock from being swallowed. In order to help alleviate this condition, the spike contour of model B was slightly reduced from that of model A, as shown by the model coordinates presented in table I. In addition to the spike-contour modification, the length of the support struts was decreased $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The same cowl was used for both models.

Shown in figure 2 is the longitudinal variation of the ratio of the local annular area (based on an average of surface normals) to the area of the simulated combustion chamber. The aforementioned modification in spike contour and support-strut length can be seen in this figure.

The model instrumentation and the experimental techniques were similar to those described in reference 1. The location of the static-pressure orifices are given in table II. Flow stations are defined in figure 3.

The internal mass-flow rate was computed by using the average total pressure measured at the combustion-chamber inlet and assuming isentropic flow to the minimum geometric area at the tail plug where choking occurred. A correction factor of 0.97 (determined from shock-swallowed operation) was applied to all mass-flow calculations.

Data were obtained for a range of mass flows and at angles of attack from 0° to 10° . Pressure data were obtained at Mach numbers 1.79 and 1.99 using model A. Force and moment characteristics were determined at Mach number 1.79 with model A and at Mach numbers 1.59, 1.79, and 1.99 with model B.



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

External-Flow Characteristics

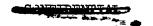
Zero angle of attack. - The variation of total drag coefficient CD with mass-flow ratio m_3/m_0 for model B is presented in figure 4 for the three Mach numbers of the investigation. Unless otherwise noted, all external-pressure data are presented for model A and all force data for model B. The drag represents all the forces external to the entering stream tube and the model shell.

With decreasing mass-flow ratio, the drag coefficient increased rapidly at a rate that increased slightly with free-stream Mach number. The increase in drag coefficient at critical mass-flow ratio with decreasing Mach number, shown in figure 5, was in part due to the increased spillage that accompanied a decrease in the Mach number.

External and internal pressure distributions are presented in tabular form in tables III to V. The longitudinal external-pressure distribution for a range of mass-flow ratios at Mach numbers 1.79 and 1.99 is shown in figure 6. Expansion of the flow around the inlet increased with increasing mass spillage. The most pronounced variations of pressures extended only approximately 2 diameters downstream of the lip.

The decrease in pressure coefficient at $x/d \cong 4.00$ was caused by expansion of the flow as a result of the change in model contour from a conical to a cylindrical section. At $x/d \cong 1.22$ the decrease was the result of the joint between the cowl and the afterbody, whereas at $M_0 = 1.99$ the decrease in pressure coefficient for $x/d \cong 3.25$ resulted from a weak tunnel disturbance. Close agreement with linearized potential theory (valid only for shock-swallowed conditions) is shown for $m_3/m_0 = 1.0$ at $M_0 = 1.99$ and for $m_3/m_0 = 0.940$ at $M_0 = 1.79$. The theoretical computations neglected the influence of the bow shock at the cowl lip, inasmuch as the region affected was of extremely limited extent relative to the model length.

The pressure drag coefficient $C_{D,p}$, evaluated from an integration of the external pressures at various mass-flow ratios, is presented in figure 7. The reduction of cowl pressures with increasing spillage resulted in an actual thrust force at mass-flow ratios less than approximately 0.70. Comparison of the experimental and theoretical pressure drags shows good agreement at $M_{\rm O}=1.99$ for $m_3/m_0=1.0$. Extrapolation to $m_3/m_0=1.0$ for data at $M_{\rm O}=1.79$ also indicates good agreement with theory.



Typical radial distributions of local Mach number, measured by the boundary-layer rake at station 51.03, are shown in figure 8 for a range of mass-flow ratios at free-stream Mach numbers of 1.79 and 1.99. The Mach numbers were calculated from the Rayleigh equation by assuming adiabatic flow at free-stream total temperature and uniform radial static pressure at the measured surface value. Local Mach numbers greater than free stream were a consequence of surface static pressures at the rake that were slightly less than ambient (fig. 6). As discussed in reference 3, the form of the profiles and their displacement with mass-flow variation is associated with the total-pressure losses due to flow through the bow shock wave. The method of reference 3 was employed to isolate the bow shock losses from the total losses measured at the individual rake tubes. The boundary-layer thicknesses & were consequently determined to extend to the rapid change in slope of the profiles (shown by arrows in fig. 8). For these values of 8, the dimensionless velocity profiles are shown in figure 9 to vary according to the 1/7 power law.

Calculation of the decrement of momentum in the boundary layer yielded the friction drag coefficient, which is shown in figure 10 to be essentially independent of mass flow and free-stream Mach number. Good agreement is indicated in figure 11 between the average value of skin friction coefficient of 0.0018 (based on wetted area) and the von Karmán turbulent compressible theory for flat plates (reference 4). Indicated Reynolds numbers are based on free-stream conditions and the length of the external model shell ahead of the rake.

The variation of additive-drag coefficient with mass-flow ratio is shown in figure 12. Additive drag was obtained from a momentum balance (applied to the flow between flow stations 0 and 2), which included the contribution of the measured pressures along the spike and the cowl. The momentum at station 2 was obtained from the corrected mass flow and the measured static pressure. The additive drag increased rapidly with decreasing mass-flow ratio and increased slightly with Mach number at a given mass-flow ratio. The slightly negative values at $m_3/m_0 = 1.0$ for $m_0 = 1.99$ may be partly ascribed to a neglect of viscous effects. Excellent agreement was obtained with the one-dimensional theory of reference 5.

The sum of the drag components evaluated from the pressure data of model A is compared in figure 13 with the total drag obtained from force measurements of model A and B at $M_0 = 1.79$ and of model B at $M_0 = 1.99$. The friction drag was modified from the value given in figure 10 to account for the model length downstream of the boundary-layer rake. Good agreement is shown for model A at $M_0 = 1.79$. At $M_0 = 1.99$ the measured drag of model B was less than the summarized



component drags of model A. Because model A exhibited greater drag values than did model B at $M_0=1.79$, however, it is presumed that good agreement would result at $M_0=1.99$ from comparison of the same model. Figure 13 shows that for either model the additive drag was directly responsible for the rapid increase in drag with increasing mass-flow spillage.

Angle of attack. - The variation of total drag coefficient with mass-flow ratio is shown in figure 14 for angles of attack to 10°. The rate of drag increase with increasing mass flow spillage was essentially independent of angle of attack. As discussed in references 1 and 2, the increase in drag at a given mass-flow ratio resulted from the increase in normal force while the axial force remained relatively constant.

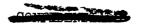
The lift and-pitching moment coefficients (which include the additive components due to mass spillage) are presented as a function of mass-flow ratio for various angles of attack in figures 15 and 16, respectively. For the determination of the pitching moment, the force on the model due to the inlet flow deflection was assumed to act at the cowl lip. The lift and pitching-moment coefficients decreased slightly with decreasing mass-flow ratio. At a given mass-flow ratio and angle of attack, the lift coefficient increased slightly with free-stream Mach number but the moment coefficient remained approximately constant. The location of the center of pressure (fig. 17) varied between approximately 4.25 and 5.25 diameters ahead of the base.

At critical mass-flow ratios, the drag, drag increment, lift, and pitching moment varied with angle of attack as shown in figure 18. As in references 1 and 2, the modified theory of reference 6 is in good agreement for the moment coefficient at low angles of attack but underestimates the drag increments and lift coefficients.

The effect of angle of attack on the longitudinal pressure distribution is illustrated in figure 19 for Mach number 1.79. Additional data are presented in tables III to V. The decrease in upper-surface pressures with increasing angle of attack extended approximately 2 diameters downstream of the cowl lip. The simultaneous increase in lower-surface pressures extended the length of the model.

Internal-Flow Characteristics

Zero angle of attack. - The variation of total-pressure recovery P_3/P_0 and combustion-chamber Mach number M3 with mass-flow ratio is shown in figure 20. The total pressure P_3 is presented as the corrected value based on the corrected mass flow and the average static



pressure at the rake station rather than the slightly greater value indicated by the combustion-chamber survey rake. Combustion-chamber Mach number M3 was computed assuming isentropic expansion from the annular area at flow station 3 to the area of the combustion chamber with the sting removed. At Mach number 1.59 the subcritical total-pressure recovery was invariant with mass-flow ratio, whereas at Mach numbers 1.79 and 1.99 the recovery decreased with decreasing mass-flow ratio. Maximum total-pressure recoveries of 90, 87, and 79 percent were obtained at Mach numbers of 1.59, 1.79, and 1.99, respectively.

The components of the over-all total-pressure loss are presented in figure 21 as the inlet losses $\Delta P_{0-2}/P_0$ and the subsonic-diffuser losses $\Delta P_{2-3}/P_0$. The average total pressure P_2 at flow station 2 was computed from the corrected mass flow and local static pressure. Decreasing the mass-flow ratio decreased the losses in the subsonic diffuser but increased the inlet losses.

A comparison of the measured subcritical inlet total-pressure recovery P_2/P_0 and the calculated recovery, the latter determined as in reference 1, is presented in figure 22. The calculated pressure recoveries were approximately 5 percent greater than the measured values. Good agreement can be seen in the slope of the measured and calculated values.

As shown in figure 23, the total-pressure recovery P_3/P_2 of the subsonic diffuser for subcritical mass-flow ratios was relatively independent of Mach number but decreased with increasing mass-flow ratio to approximately 94 percent at critical mass-flow ratios. A large part of this decrease is attributable to the wake effects of the support struts.

Mach number profiles at the combustion-chamber inlet are shown in figure 24 for $\rm\,M_{O}=1.79$. The Mach number variation increased and the peak velocity moved toward the outer shell as the mass-flow ratio increased. The differences in profiles of adjacent rakes was a consequence of the support-strut wake effects.

Angle of attack. - The effect of angle of attack on the subcritical total-pressure recovery and combustion-chamber Mach number was negligible at $M_{\rm O}=1.59$ (fig. 25). Slight reductions in pressure recovery occurred at an angle of attack of $10^{\rm O}$ for $M_{\rm O}=1.79$ and at $6^{\rm O}$ and $10^{\rm O}$ for $M_{\rm O}=1.99$. Flow instability occurred at $10^{\rm O}$ for $M_{\rm O}=1.99$ for mass-flow ratios less than 0.84. Due to the intensity of the instability, no data were taken in this region.



2

The decrease in maximum mass-flow ratio with angle of attack was greater at an angle of attack of 10° than that attributable to the area reduction which occurs when the inlet area is multiplied by the cosine of α . This mass-flow limitation presumably resulted from premature choking in the upper portion of the subsonic diffuser near the leading edge of the support struts (reference 1).

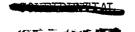
The inlet and subsonic diffuser components of the over-all total-pressure loss are shown in figure 26 to be essentially independent of angle of attack at MO = 1.79. The minor discrepancy between these data and the pressure recovery at 10^{O} angle of attack (fig. 25(b)) is attributable to the slight differences between models A and B.

Increasing the angle of attack to 10° resulted in relatively greater total pressure and mass flow in the upper portion of the subsonic diffuser and possible flow separation from the lower diffuser surface. These effects were also noted in references 1 and 2.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

An investigation was conducted at Mach numbers 1.59, 1.79, and 1.99 to determine the force, moment, and pressure characteristics of an all-external compression, conical spike inlet having a supersonic cowl lip. The following results were obtained at an average Reynolds number of 2,300,000 (based on inlet diameter) for a range of mass flows and angles of attack to 10°:

- 1. The rapid increase in drag coefficient with decreasing mass flow and the increase in minimum drag with decreasing Mach number was associated with the increase in additive drag. The drag rise due to angle of attack resulted primarily from an increase in the normal force; the axial force remained relatively constant.
- 2. The variation of additive drag with mass-flow ratio was satisfactorily calculated from a momentum balance and assuming one-dimensional flow.
- 3. At zero angle of attack and with no mass spillage, the external pressure distribution and hence the pressure drag were satisfactorily predicted by linearized potential theory.





- 4. The friction drag was independent of Mach number and mass flow and agreed well with the value predicted by the theory for turbulent compressible flow over a flat plate.
- 5. The total-pressure recovery was in general only slightly reduced by increases in angle of attack.

Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Cleveland, Ohio.

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TABLE I - TABLES OF COORDINATES FOR

8-INCH RAM-JET CONFIGURATION

(a) Center body coordinates (b) Outer shell coordinates

Station (in.)	Diame (in	eter	Station	External diameter	
	Model A	Model B		(in.)	(in.)
0.378 .500 1.000 1.500 2.000 2.500 3.000 3.500 4.000 4.500 5.000 7.000 7.750 7.910 10.000 12.000 14.000 16.000 18.000 20.000 22.000 24.000 26.000 30.030	2.800 2.890 3.125 3.295 3.448 3.593 3.730 3.860 4.193 4.382 4.533 4.600 4.585 4.415 4.327 4.220 4.084 3.9215 3.343	2.800 2.875 3.080 3.255 3.413 3.555 3.638 3.935 4.153 4.345 4.385 4.585	0.250 .500 .750 1.000 1.500 2.000 2.500 3.000 4.000 5.000 6.000 7.000 8.375 9.905 22.000 30.000 32.000 56.000	5.660 5.740 5.823 5.890 6.017 6.128 6.227 6.312 6.464 6.603 6.728 6.828 6.900 6.920 6.920 6.998 7.616 8.024 8.125 8.125	5.560 5.615 5.665 5.715 5.809 5.897 5.981 6.062 6.214 6.353 6.478 6.578 6.650 6.670 6.748 7.366 7.774 7.875 7.875

Comment

TABLE II - LOCATION OF STATIC-PRESSURE

ORIFICES FOR PRESSURE MODEL

NACA

(a) Location of static tubes (b) Location of static along shell contour tubes ($\theta = 0^{\circ}$)

	Station	1
a _{Ext}	ernal	^b Internal
0.500	11.000	0.500
1.000	12.000	1.000
1.500	14.000	1.500
2.000	16.000	2.000
2.500	18.000	2.500
3.000	21.000	3.000
4.000	24.000	4.000
5.000	27.000	5.000
6.000	31.000	6.000
7.000	35.000	7.000
8.000	40.000	. 8.000
9.000	45.000	9.000
10.000		

Sta	ation
Spike	Island.
-1.00	8.00
-0.50	9.00
0	10.00
0.50	11.00
1.00	12.00
1.50	14.00
2.00	16.00
2.50	18.00
3.00	21.00
4.00	24.00
5.00	27.00
6.00	31.00
7.00	37.00

^aTwo rows of orifices at $\theta = 180^{\circ}$ and $\theta = 270^{\circ}$. $\theta = 0^{\circ}$.

Andrews are restricted

TABLE III - EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS OF NACA 8-INCH RAM-JET CONFIGURATION FOR FOUR ANGLES OF ATTACK AT PREE-STREAM MACH NUMBER OF 1.79

<u></u>							· 							<u> </u>					- No	
Ste- tion	G =	0°; m ₃ /	/=o = 0	940	Œ #	0°; =3/	/m ₀ = 0.	.992	. =	0°; m ₈ /	- 0 - 0	.765	Œ =	0°; 113/	/mo = 0	.527	¢- ±	0°; m _Ø	/ _{mo} = o	.300
							(a.	Longit	udinal	distrib	tion o	c c _p .								
	Out	er she)	1	Center body	Out	er shel	11.	Center body	Ou	ter shel	.1	Center body	Opt	ter she	1	Center body	Out	ter she	11	Center
	Exte	rnal	Inter-		Exte	rnal	Inter- nal		Ext	rnal	Inter-		Ext	rnel	Inter-		Exte	ernal	Inter-	
0>	1800	270°	00	00	180°	2700	00	00	180°	270°	00	00	180°	270°	Oo	90	180	270°	00	00
-1.5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	0.219 .169 .151 .067 .048 .036 .018 .004 003 009 .006 .006 .006 .006 .006 .006 .006	0.203 .153 .120 .090 .078 .065 .008 004 010 010 010 010 001 .003 .003 .004	1.055 1.044 1.042 1.036 1.003 .964 .893 .922 .861	0.504 .512 .517 .830 .980 1.029 1.035 1.050 1.039 1.006 .937 .998 .905 .905 .907 .128 1.088 1.198 1.278 1.377 1.459 1.514 1.555	0.128 134 109 098 036 006 000 - 002 - 006 - 007 - 003 - 003 - 005 - 006 - 006 - 006 - 006 - 006 - 006	0.116 .115 .096 .074 .066 .084 .025 .020 .004 005 008 012 012 008 0 .000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		0.500 1.169 .947 1.134 1.198 1.198 1.199 1.192 1.152 1.152 1.165 1.165 1.165 1.295 1.353 1.399 1.462 1.556 1.556	0.001 .066 .068 .064 .022 .013 -010 -013 -010 -010 -010 -010 -010 -	.054 .019 .008 .015 .015 .020 .020 .016 .016 .016 .016 .006 .005	1.383 1.550 1.348 1.545 1.344 1.544 1.539 1.885 1.519	0.596 1.226 1.129 1.226 1.119 1.278 1.532 1.535 1.537 1.534 1.539 1.516 1.506 1.506 1.446 1.447 1.516 1.466 1.477 1.553 1.681 1.695	-0.199 -067 -024 -006 -009 -018 -024 -024 -024 -024 -014 -007 -004 -016	021 006 005 005 003 029 025 025 018 010 010 007 000		1.469 1.497 1.505 1.508 1.508 1.512 1.510 1.509 1.509	-0.898 -190 -110 -045 -082 -082 -032 -039 -034 -020 -008 -008 -008 -008 -008 -008	213 116 084 057 047 089 036 040 036 037 031 011 010 000	1.629 1.611 1.607 1.606 1.606 1.606 1.605 1.603	1.364 1.430 1.410 1.535 1.507 1.607 1.607 1.607 1.604 1.608 1.608 1.608 1.608 1.608 1.608 1.608 1.608 1.608 1.608
	·				,	<u> </u>) Circum												
Sta- tion	<u> </u>		l, exte		<u> </u>		L, exter		<u> </u>	r shell	·		l	r shell				r shell		
9	1980	2160	2840	2520	1980	216°	234°	2520	1980	2160	2340	2520	198°	876 ₀	2340	8280	1980	215°	234°	2520
0.5 14.0 43.0	0.230 005 010	0.237 004 010	0.230 005 010	0.215 .005 012	0.146 005 011	0.149 008 011	0.142 006 012	0.127 .002 012	0.014 010 015	0.017 013 012	0.012 010 013	-0.008 004 013	-0.183 017 013	-0.175 015	-0.177 014 014	-0.209 012 014	-0.294 018 013	-0.291 018 011	-0.291 016 014	-0.301 014 014

TABLE III - EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL PRESEURE COMPTCHENTS OF MAGA 8-INCH RAM-JET CONFIGURATION FOR FOUR ANGLES OF ATTACK AT PRES-STREAM MACH NUMBER OF 1.79 - Continued

Ste- tion	α =	ა ^ი ; ოგ/	m _o = o.	939	G =	5°; 113/	′ <u>mo</u> = 0.	.893	G. 2	3°; ⊯ ₃ /	⁄ш _О = 0.	.762	c =	პ ^ი ; ოგ	/m _O = 0	. 526	a 2	3°; m ₃ /	/m ₀ = 0	.305
						(=) Cont	inued.	Longitud	iinal di	Lotribu	tion of	c _p .						-	
	Out	er shel	11	Center body	Out	er shel	.1	Center body	Out	er shel	1	Center body	Óu	ter she	11	Center body	Ou	ter she	11	Center
ĺ	Axte	rnal	Inter- nal		Exte	rnel	Inter-	j	Borte	ornal	Inter- nal		Exte	rnal	Inter-		Ext	ernal	Inter-	
0→	180°	270°	00	00	1800	270 0	00	0° .	180°	270°	QΩ	00	180°	270°	00	00	180°	27.0°	Oo	00
-1.0 0.0 0.5 1.0 2.5 2.0 3.5 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0	0.098 .080 .057 .082 001 006 015 027 020 015 007 009 .001 .005 .005 .004 020	0.814 .159 .125 .097 .064 .067 .008 004 007 018 018 008 0 004 005 008	0.964 .975 1.019 1.019 1.026 .983 .963 .897 .922 .350	0.878 .577 0.477 .985 1.004 1.010 1.013 1.027 .995 .896 .895 .896 .895 .567 .801 .605 .895 .896 .885 .865 1.054 1.185 1.375	0.019 .048 .038 .052 -010 -013 -025 -026 -029 -021 -011 -011 0 0 04 -008 -004 -008 -004 -009 -004	0.137 .13d .104 .081 .072 .055 .005 .009 .009 .013 .032 .030 .009 .009 .009 .009 .009 .009 .009	1.165 1.148 1.176 1.176 1.190 1.191 1.186 1.179 1.158 1.178	0.579 .896 1.140 .842 1.075 1.142 1.163 1.173 1.178 1.186 1.183 1.183 1.183 1.206 1.241 1.351 1.358 1.405 1.463 1.463 1.515 1.463 1.515 1.515 1.515 1.621	-0.099 -053 -013 -010 -088 -029 -053 -057 -088 -098 -098 -015 -003 -003 -003 -001 -011 -012	0.004 .067 .064 .061 .023 .010 -016 -018 -027 -027 -015 -013 -015 -013 -015 -015	1.331 1.312 1.322 1.326 1.331 1.340 1.340 1.340 1.359 1.359	C.676 Y.222 1.231 1.071 1.246 1.316 1.326 1.349 1.342 1.340 1.325 1.349 1.349 1.349 1.360 1.424 1.469 1.566 1.586 1.586 1.586 1.586	-0,263 -159 -,107 -,062 -,051 -,055 -,045 -,045 -,046 -,030 -,018 -,002 -,002 -,002 -,002 -,002 -,002 -,002	-0.194 070 029 016 003 005 020 050 050 057 054 022 019 015 019 015 019	1.518 1.491 1.494 1.495 1.500 1.503 1.505 1.507	1.278 1.326 1.377 1.339 1.452 1.494 1.499 1.509 1.509 1.503 1.503 1.503 1.517 1.521 1.522 1.544 1.559 1.567 1.619 1.607	-0.532 -325 -257 -124 -095 -077 -072 -053 -043 -082 -022 -002 -006 -001 -006 -002 -002 -002 -002 -003 -002 -003 -003	-0.329 -265 -1265 -100 -056 -040 -056 -045 -045 -045 -045 -045 -045 -045 -045	1.596 1.596 1.596 1.596 1.599 1.601 1.601 1.602 1.602	1.575 1.688 1.594
Den I	Onto	11						inued.						r shel	1 4=+~			b - 2 '	1	
Sta- tion			l, exter		<u> </u>		l, exter			r shell			ļ		·			er shel		
0	198°	2160	2540	2520	1980	818 ₀	2340	252°	1980	2160	2340	2520	1980	2160	2340	2520	1980	2160	2540	252°
0.5 14.0 43.0	0.180 015 015	0.145 015 015	0.163 010 017	0.186	0.036 016 013	0.063 018 015	0.084 013 018	0.107 007 021	-0.081 019 013	-0.060 092 015	018	-0.023 011 021	-0.255 025	-0.240 028	-0,237 -,023 -,018	016	-0.358 089 017	-0.552 055 017	030	025

TABLE III	- EXTERNAL AN	D INTERNAL PRESSU	RE COMPTICIENTS	OF WACA 8-INCH	RAM-JET CONFIGURATION
	FOR FOUR AND	ELES OF ATTACK AT 1	FREE-STREAM MACH	NUMBER OF 1.79	- Continued -

Sta- tion	G. 4	6 ⁰ ; ≥ 5	/m _O = 0	.935	α.	6°; ≖ 3∕	/m ₀ = 0	.098	c =	6°; 113.	/m ₀ = 0	720	D. =	6°; 113/	⁄±o ■ 0	.644
					(a)	Contin	med.	Congitud	inal di	tribut	ion of	Gp.				
	Out	er she	11	Center	Out	er shel	11	Center body	Ou	ter she	11	Center body	0u	ter she	11	Center
·	Exte	rnal	Inter- nel	_	Exte	rnal	Inter-		Exte	ernal	Inter-		Ext	ernal	Inter-) 554,
₽ →	1800	2700	00	00	180°	270°	00	O _O	180°	270°	00	00	1800	270°	00	Οo
-1.0 -0.5 0.5 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 4.0 6.0 7.0 9.0 110.0 112.0 22.0 12.0 22.0 22.0 3.0 3.0 4.0 9.0 112.0 24.0 27.0 24.0 27.0 24.0 27.0 27.0 27.0 27.0 27.0 27.0 27.0 27	-0.009 .005 .012 -017 -044 -041 -047 -028 -018 -018 -007 -003 .005 .005 .005 .005 .005 .005	0.229 .170 .154 .105 .092 .021 .001 015 082 085 085 085 084 084 085 085 085	0.784 .561 .987 1.901 1.004 1.014 1.017 .993 .968 .895 .911 .845	0.665 .660 .622 .326 .326 .960 1.002 1.002 1.002 1.003 .990 .993 .883 .881 .781 .583 .421 .275 .686 .887 1.057 1.180 1.288 1.324 1.324	-0.077 -038 -017 -063 -041 -058 -041 -030 -030 -000 -001 -003 -003 -003 -00	040 036 036 036	1.158 1.177 1.165	1.154 1.162 1.162 1.185 1.180 1.160 1.155 1.158	-0.222 -139 -108 -080 -070 -067 -046 -050 -056 -027 -013 -004 -005 -027 -013 -004 -005 -027 -013 -004 -005 -027 -013 -005 -005 -027 -013 -005 -005 -005 -005 -005 -005 -005 -00	.037 .020 .003 .016 .089 .034 .044 .049 .049 .047 .047 .041 .042	1.315 1.311 1.334 1.363 1.361 1.370 1.376 1.377 1.369 1.377	0.791 1.229 1.243 1.085 1.257 1.513 1.358 1.376 1.376 1.376 1.381 1.386 1.384 1.386 1.384 1.386 1.476 1.595 1.476 1.595 1.476 1.595	-0.297 -192 -147 -108 -092 -080 -052 -052 -089 -087 -011 -013	-0.090 -005 -025 -026 -026 -027 -027 -027 -027 -027 -027 -049 -052 -060 -044 -042 -042 -031	1.382 1.396 1.407 1.413 1.419 1.429 1.436 1.436 1.437 1.437	1.882 1.380 1.400 1.410 1.416 1.433 1.486 1.426 1.426
									rential				·····	······································	·	
Sta- tion			, exter			r shell				r shell				r shell		rnel
θ>	1980	8-30	854°	8520	198°	216°	2340	252°	1980	2150	2340	252°	198°	215°	2340	252°
0.5	0.019 - 018 - 017	0.062 028 090	0.107 035 028	0.161 032 038	-0.052 080 017	-0.014 030 020	0.040	0.085 037 040	-0.193 026	036	0114	-0.074 045 041	-0.984 027	-0.246 058 025	-0.192 046	-0.154 045

TABLE III - EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS OF NACA 8-INCH RAM-JET CONFIGURATION FOR FOUR ANGLES OF ATTACK AT FREE-STREAM-MACH NUMBER OF 1.79 - Concluded

Sta- tion	G 4	ნ ^ი ; ¤გ/	/m _O = 0.	302	a =	10°; n	5/MO = 1	0.915	G. 2	10 ⁰ ; m	5/m ₀ = 1	2.893	e =	10°1 m	5/mo = (0.722
					(a.) Concl	uded.	Longitu	linal di	str1but	ion of	o _p .				
	Quit	er shel	ı.	Center	Out	er she	L3	Center	Оці	er she	11	Center body	Out	er she	11	Center body
	Exte	rnal	Inter nal		Exte	rnal	Inter-		Exte	rnal.	Inter-		Rate	rnal	Inter-	,
9	180°	270°	00	00	180°	270°	00	00	180°	270°	00	00	180°	270°	00	00
-1.0 -0.5 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	-0.342 -389 -306 174 162 103 070 069 045 007 005 007 005 007 005 007 005 007 005 007 005 007 005 007 005 007 005 007 005 007 005 007 005 007 005 007 005 007 005 -	080 052 043 034 052 052 062 065 064 069 060 087 050		1.367 1.452 1.452 1.602 1.580 1.580 1.591 1.596 1.596 1.596 1.604 1.604 1.604 1.604 1.604 1.604 1.604 1.604 1.611 1.618 1.619 1.624 1.625 1.637	-0.135 102 103 091 094 074 045 040 080 099 004 011 .012 020 012	0.241 .184 .146 .115 .095 .071 .010 -016 -048 -069 -078 -089 -089 -1078 -1079 -1079 -2086		.945 .976	-0.204 174 138 102 110 091 046 043 025 014 004 .008 .011 083 .011 083	0.181 .171 .141 .109 .093 .070 .010 .010 .048 .065 .074 .074 .079 .088 .096 .104 .117 .117 .108		0.7777 .798 .850 .568 .953 1.095 1.184 1.143 1.175 1.177 1.164 1.169 1.229 1.245 1.373 1.327 1.371 1.406 1.453 1.453 1.456 1.553 1.560	-0.268814189149135114083060048027017006009025	0.025 .065 .065 .065 .047 .021 .004 .067 .067 .081 .096 .095 .101 .111 .118 .111	1.828 1.273 1.292 1.309 1.325 1.341 1.353 1.356 1.355 1.356	0.947 1.167 1.189 1.288 1.288 1.510 1.549 1.554 1.553 1.553 1.553 1.408 1.470 1.408 1.559 1.559 1.569
45.0	010		<u> </u>	L		Concl	uded.	Circumfe		distri	bution	of O.	-,022		L	
					,				·			Р			l exter	
Ste- tion			ll, ext				l, exte				l, exte					
9	1960	216°	234°	252 ⁰	1980	216 ⁰	234°	252°	198°	816°	234°	858°	198°	570 ₀	234°	2520
0.5 14.0 43.0	-0.342 051 019	-0.337 042	-0.329 052 028	058	-0.104 -,022 -,035	-0.015 045 042	0.037 079 045	0.159 104 062	-0.176 026 035	050	086	-0.048 117 064	-0.251 029 035	-0.809 058 045		-0.084 124 064

Sta- tion	Out	er shel	l, exte	rnel	Oute	r shell	, exter	nal	Oute	or sholl	, exter	nal	Oute	or shell	, exter	nal
e→	196°	216°	234°	2520	1980	216°	234°	252°	198°	816°	234°	858°	198°	870 ₀	234°	252°
0.5 14.0 43.0	-0.342 051 019	042	052	058	-0.104 -,022 -,033		- 079	104	-0.176 026 035		086	117	-0.251 - 029 - 035	053		-0.084 124 064

TABLE IV - EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS OF NACA 8-INCH RAM-JET CONFIGURATION FOR FOUR ANGLES OF ATTACK AT FREE-STREAM MACH NUMBER OF 1.79 WITH MODEL ROTATED 1800

Ste- tion	C Z	0°; m ₃ /	m _O = 0	9 40	a = 4	0°; m ₃ /	'm _O = 0	.885	Œ Z	0°; m ₅ /	′mo = 0	.754	α, <u>=</u>	0°; m ₃ /	m _O = 0.	519
Ī						(a)	Longitu	idinal d	istribut	ion of	g.					
Ţ	Out	er shel	1	Center body	Out	er shel	ı	Center	Out	er shel	.1	Center body	Out	er shel	1	Center body
Ī	Exte	rnal	Inter-		Exte	rnal	Inter-		Exte	rnal	Inter-		Exte	rnel	Inter- nal	
9>	00	80°o	180°	180°	00	900	180 ⁰	180°	o°	80e	180°	180°	00	800	180°	180°
-1.0 -0.5 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.5 3.0 4.0 5.0 7.0 9.0 10.0 11.0 12.0 12.0 12.0 21.0 22.0 21.0 21	0.215 .162 .118 .095 .081 .025 .013 .004 .001 .003 .004 .012 .014 .014 .004 .004	0.217 .163 .129 .100 .088 .071 .045 .031 .005 .004 .007 .007 .007 .007 .007	1.066 1.066 1.054 .987	0.503 .504 .522 .898 .999 1.048 1.048 1.048 1.055 1.023 .959 .919 .922 .847 .909 1.010 1.089 1.244 1.315 1.408 1.536 1.574	0.116 .118 .090 .073 .064 .020 .006 001 .004 .001 .004 .001 .006 014 .007 .012 .009 .009 .009	0.118 .121 .101 .079 .071 .058 .037 .025 .009 001 .002 004 .012 .004 010 000 002	1.219 1.228 1.224 1.205	1.219 1.219 1.227 1.216	-0.006 .052 .050 .044 .043 .012 .005 004 010 .003 008 002 .006 .006 .006 .006			1.352	-0.243 -069 -046 -028 -012 -017 -017 -022 -012 -015 -016 -025 0 -004 -002 -002 -004	-0.260 -056 -037 -082 -004 -006 -018 -083 -018 -012 -013 -018 -018 -012 -017 -007 -000	1.516 1.517 1.517	1.276 1.333 1.397 1.374 1.480 1.508 1.517 1.518 1.520 1.511 1.510 1.506 1.516 1.528 1.546 1.580 1.570 1.692 1.692 1.627
40.0 45.0	007		<u> </u>	<u></u>	010	L			012		<u>L</u>		013	L		<u> </u>
						(b)	Circum	ferentia	d distr	1bution	of Cp.					
Sta- tion	Oute	r shell	l, exte	rnal	Oute	r shel	l, exte	rnal	Out	er shel	l, exte	rnal	Out	ar ghel	l, exte	rnal
₽→	18 ⁰	36 [©]	54°	72°	18°	36°	54 ⁰	72 ⁰	18°	36 ⁰	54°	720	18°	36°	54°	720
0.5 14.0 45.0	0.226 004 008	0.254 007 008	0.235 006 010	.005	0.124 009 010	0.135 013 009	0.134 011 012	_006	0 015 011	0.008 020 011	0.012 014 012	0	-0.240 021 011	-0.227 025 010	-0.217 021 012	-0.244 006 013

TABLE IV - EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS FOR POUR ANGLES OF ATTACK AT FREE-STREAM MACH NUMBER OF

GA 8-INCH RAM-JET CONFIGURATION 1TH MODEL ROTATED 180° - Continued

															- W	ACA
Sta- tion	Œ Z	0°; 113/	/m ₀ = 0.	285	α, #	3°; m ₃ /	/m ₀ = 0.	940	a =	3°; m₃/	/m ₀ = 0.	.893	α=	ნ°; ≖ ₃ /	ʻao = 0.	754
				,	(a)	Conti	nued. L	ongitudi	inal, dis	tribut	lon of C	p•		_		
	Out	er she	L1	Center body	Out	er she	L1	Center	Out	er she	11	Center body	Out	er shel	.1	Center
	Exte	rnal	Inter-		Exte	rnal	Inter-		Exte	rnal	Inter- nal],	Exte	rnal	Inter-	
0>	00	80°	180°	180°	00	90°	180°	180°	00	90°	180°	180°	00	90°	180°	180 ⁰
-1.0 -0.5 0 .5 1.0 1.0 2.5 5.0 4.0 5.0 9.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 2	-0.333 -248 -140 -099 -071 -048 -039 -035 -025 -025 -026 -026 -027 -027 -028	-0.333 -348 -129 -064 -061 -038 -035 -025 -025 -025 -025 -026 -027 -010 -010	1.605 1.605 1.605 1.605	1.368 1.434 1.503 1.503 1.505 1.605 1.605 1.605 1.602 1.602 1.602 1.602 1.602 1.602 1.603 1.604 1.610 1.616 1.619 1.626 1.636 1.636	0.325 .252 .197 .165 .146 .087 .072 .061 .053 .021 .059 .025 .008 .025 .008 .025 .008	0.201 .159 .124 .068 .068 .042 .027 .010 001 003 007 010 018 018 010	1.165 1,131 1.100 1.045	0.452 .451 .527 .960 1.087 1.101 1.107 1.097 1.099 1.071 1.017 .982 .965 .961 .880 .953 1.032 1.170 1.263 1.354 1.426 1.502 1.551 1.586	0.277 .230 .181 .152 .135 .080 .054 .046 .031 .035 .018 .036 .020 .006 .006 .001 .006	-0.138 .131 .107 .003 .073 .038 .005 .008004003 0 .005010 .003010 .008	1,258 1,251 1,205 1,172	0.452 .506 1.152 1.031 1.177 1.208 1.210 1.210 1.210 1.152 1.151 1.108 1.111 1.086 1.156 1.250 1.325 1.379 1.455 1.568 1.568 1.568	0.139 .167 .147 .128 .116 .055 .034 .021 .022 .009 .026 .013 .001 .004 .015 .004 .006 -018	0.010 .060 .069 .054 .041 .024 .012 -012 -010 -007 -015 -003 -009	1.365 1.370 1.353 1.337	0.526 1.168 1.252 1.179 1.313 1.356 1.356 1.356 1.345 1.325 1.322 1.298 1.309 1.309 1.309 1.506 1.513 1.513 1.513 1.513 1.513 1.513 1.513 1.513 1.513
45.0	013		<u> </u>	<u> </u> _	010			l	010	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	010			
					(ъ)	Contin	ned. Ci	rounfer	ential (listrib	ution of	r c _p .				
Sta- tion	Oute	er shell	l, exter	nel	Oute	r shel	l, exter	mal	Outer	shell,	externs		Oute	r shell	, exter	
0 -	180	86 ⁰	54 ⁶	72°	18°	58°	54°	720	180	56°	54 ⁰	720	180	36 ⁰	540	72 ⁰
0.5 14.0 43.0	-0.334 027 012	-0.354 050 012	-0.332 025 013	-0.534 012 015	0.329 016 007	0.521 .008 010	0.296 .005 015	0.252 .018 080	0,278 -013 008	0.269 .005 010	0.840 .001 015	0.189 .010 020	0.141 .007 009	0.132 002 011	0.109 007 015	0.054 004 020

TABLE IV - EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS OF MACA 8-INCH RAM-JET CONFIGURATION FOR FOUR ANGLES OF ATTACK AT FREE-STREAM MACH NUMBER OF 1.79 WITH MODEL ROTATED 1800 - Continued

Sta- tion	a =	3°; m 3/	′m _O = 0.	517	σ.≃	50; m ₃ /	<u>m</u> o = 0.	.291	G. 28	6 ⁰ ; 113/	'20 = 0.	940	0. 8	6°; ж _з /	m ₀ = 0.	886
	•				(a .) Conti	nued.	Longitud	inal di	stribut	ion of	c _p .				
	Out	er shel	1	Center	Out	er shel	.1	Center	Out	er shel	1	Center	Out	er shel	1	Center
	Exte	rnal	Inter-	""	Exte	rnal	Inter- nal	2003	Exte	rnal	Inter-		Exte	rnal	Inter-	·•
0	o°	30 ₀	1800	180°	00	90°	180°	.180 ⁰	00	90°	180°	180°	O _O	900	180°	180°
-1.0 -0.5 0				1.263 1.329 1.401	0 1100	0.155	•	1.555 1.427 1.505				0.364 .363 .448 1.026	0.420	0.131		0.563 .429 1.160 1.120
0.5 1.0 1.5	-0.086 520 040	-0.230 083 032	1,525	1.591	-0.307 125 055	-0.336 251 132	,1.616	1.545 1.595	.345 .278	0.226 .174 .159	1.195		.329	.132	1.507	1.238
2.0 2.5 3.0	059 064	018 003	1.525	1.517 1.523 1.522 1.522	018	094 064 052	1.611	1.608 1.608 1.608	.237	.108 .094 .076	1.124	1.099 1.092 1.076	.229	.080	1.277	1.254 1.254 1.242
4.0 5.0	.038 031	007 010	1.517	1.517	.009	038 032	1.606	1.608	.140 .118	.046	1.068	1.069	.156	.065 .054 .018	1.252	1.234 1.210 1.167 1.137
6.0 7.0 8.0	.016	020 026 023	1.512	1.507 1.503 1.497	004	058 040	1.603	1.601 1.599 1.596	.094	.007 008 013	.988	.960 .908	090	0 015	1.187	1.157 1.137 1.097
9.0	.010	018 021	٠	1.502	0	033 030 031 031		1.598 1.598 1.598	071	020		.926 .824	.067	- 017 - 019 - 024		1.073
11.0 12.0 14.0	- 003 008 005	024 010 015		1.504 1.613 1.533	010	018	l .	1.598 1.501 1.607	061 080 059	018 015 020		.629 .457 1.049	.047 .059	027 025 030		1.058 1.104 1.217
16.0 18.0	0 007	028 023		1.551 1.567 1.588	012 003	- 020 - 033 - 024		1.613	.038	040 046		1.175	.028	030 047 048		1.217 1.300 1.365
21.0 24.0 27.0	.010 .010	013 015 010		1.688 1.607 1.621	.006 .005	018 018 013		1.624 1.631 1.635	.041 .058 .025	030 033 083		1.374 1.462 1.517	037 035 022	035 038 037		1.447 1.519 1.559
31.0 35.0	.004 018			1.628	026			1.638	- 003			1.558	- 005			1.577
37.0 40.0 45.0	007 010	ļ		-1.656	008			1.011	.005			1.001	.004 002	ļ		
					(b) Conti	nued.	Circumfe	rential	distri	bution	of Cp.				
Sta- tion	Out	er shel	l, exte	rnel	Out	er shel	l, exte	rnal	Oute	r shel	l, exte	rnal	Oute	r shel	l, exte	mal
•	18º	36°	54°	72°	18 ⁰	36°	54°	72 ^q	180	36 ⁰	54°	78 ⁰	180	36°	54°	720
0.5 14.0 43.0	-0.086	010	-0.114 015 016	005	-0.311 007 010	-0.312 017 012	020	010	0.445	0.494	0.579 .009 024	.003	0.418 .044 002	0.389 .024 012	0.324 .003 028	! 0.230 :043

TABLE IV - EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS OF MACA 8-INCH RAM-JET CONFIGURATION FOR FOUR ANGLES OF ATTACK AT FREE-STREAM MACH NUMBER OF 1.79 WITH MODEL ROTATED 180° - Concluded

								·							and N	ACA ~
Sta- tion	α=	$\alpha = 10^{\circ}; m_3/m_0 = 0.885$														
L	(a) Concluded. Longitudinal distribution of Cp.															
	Outer shell			Center body	Outer she		11	Center body	Outer shell		.1	Center body	Outer she		.1 ·	Center
	External		Inter-		Exte	rnal	Inter-		Exte	rnal	Inter-		Exte	rnel	nter-	
₽	Oo	80°	180°	180°	00	80o	180°	180°	00.	900	180°	180°	00	90°	1800	180°
~1.0 -0.5				0.435 1.128		1		1.245 1.324 1.406				0.508 .508				0.764 .768
0.5	0.300	0.006	1.407	1.280 1.221 1.341	0.049	-0.189 070	1.536	1.406	0.591	0,244 .195	1.164	.739 .930 1.083	0.595 .455	0.168	1.201	.613 .929 1.114
1.5	.241	.077		1	150	025	ļ		.368	.156	1	į.	.375	.149		Į
2.0	.212 .194	.059 ,058	1.386	1.370 1.372	.145	012	1.534	1.599 1.531	.318	.120	1.107	1.093	.324	.110	1.252	1.294
2.5	.194	.044		1.365	1.41	.001		1.528	.288	.101		1.058	1033	.074		1.266
4.0	.127	.021	1.357	1.560	.095	005	1.620	1.525	.205	.047	1.048	1.048	.212	.013	1.220	1.253
5.0	.106	.008		1.344	.079	O14		1.517	.178	.026		1,013	.186	.021		1.198
7.0	.063	010	1.329	1.314	.060	- 025 - 037	1.509	1.504 1.496	.148	023	.978	.951 .906	.155	007 030	1.161	1.146
8.0	.058	023		1.267	.041	- 037	ł	1.486	.118	036		.904	.124	041		1.050
9.0	· .	025	į	1.267	[,	035	[1.489	i I	048		.906		053	Į	1.016
10.0	.089	- 030	Į	1,249	.044	037	l	1.484	,112	081	ĺ	.797	.117	066	Į.	.939
11.0	.041	032	i '	1.260	.086	044	ļ	1.487	094	074]	.601	.098	078		964
12.0	.052	031 034	4	1.287	.041	045 045	ļ	1.494	.102	081 085	1	.429 .956	.108	- 083	ļ.	1.036
16.0	031	- 051	[1.402	.021	- 057	ľ	1.559	.081	096	i	1.100	.083	099		1.250
18.0	.019	- 048	1	1.445	.010	- 048	Ì	1.557	.069	- 105	1	1.198	074	- 102		1.323
21.0	.055	037	ľ	1.503	.026	040	Į	1.581	.075	101	[1.509	.076	103	ĺ	1.418
24.0	.038	038	İ	1.548	024	040	İ	1.601	.070	- 104	İ	1.395	.072	105	j	1.480
27.0 31.0	.021	038	İ	1.578 1.591	.014	037	ļ.	1.618	.067	101	ļ.	1.446	•060	~.100		1.522
35.0	007		1	1.081	.018	ł	ļ'	1.621	053	<u> </u>	ł	1.481	.067	ŀ	ľ	1.549
37.0	•••			1.618		[1.652				1.513	1	i		1.584
40.0	.005		<u> </u>	}	.001	1			.030	1	ì		.035	i	1	
45.0	- 002	<u>:</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	003		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	.023	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	.029	<u> </u>		
					(ъ) Concl	uded. (liroumfe	rential	distri	bution	of Cp.				
Sta- tion	Oute	r shell	L, exte	rnal	Outer shell, exte			mal	1 Outer shell,		l, external		Outer shell		, exte	mal
6>	180	36°	54 °	72°	186	36°	54°	720	180	55°	54°	720	180	36 ⁰	54°	720
0.5	0.292	0.257	0.194	0.103	0.034	0,009	-0.037	-0.118	0.586	0.541	0.468	0.368	0.590	0.548	0.472	0.346
14.0	002	.019 \$10	-,001 -,027	010	-,003	.009	010	021	.086	014	- 052	055	.086	010	049	040

TABLE V - EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS OF NACA 3-IBUH RAM-JET COMPIGURATION FOR FOUR ANGLES OF ATTACK AT PRES-STREAM MACH NUMBER OF 1.99

						FOR FO	OUR ANGI	LIES OF A	TPACK AT	PRES-	STREAM !	MACH NUM	BER OF	1.99		··		~	~ NACA	ممر
Sta- tion	a	= 0°; =	5∕¤o *	1.00	α =	a = 0°; m ₃ /m ₀ = 0.901				a = 0°; m ₅ /m ₀ = 0.732 a) Longitudinal distribution				OO; m	/=0 = 0	0.445	$a = 0^{\circ}; m_3/m_0 = 0.287$			
<u> </u>			_					(1	a) Longi	tudina]	distr	lbution	or Cp.							
ĺ	Out	er shel	ū.	Center body	Out	Outer shell		Center body		Outer shell		Center body			Outer shell		Outer shell		Center	
Ī	Exte	External			External		Inter-		External		Inter-				Inter-	body	External		Inter-	·
θ→	180°	270°	o°	00	180°	270°	OO	00	180°	2700	σο	00	1800	270 ⁰	0 _Q	00	1800	270°	00	00
-1.0 -0.8 0.5 1.5 2.0 5.0 5.0 7.0 9.0 11.0 9.0 11.0 12.0 11.0 24.0 27.0 27.0 27.0 24.0 24.0 27.0 24.0 27.0 24.0 27.0 24.0 24.0 27.0 27.0 27.0 27.0 27.0 27.0 27.0 27	0.210 157 .183 .101 .089 .072 .007 .007 .007 .007 .005 .006 .010 .010 .026 .006 .006	0.204 .151 .098 .098 .096 .070 .047 .005 -005 -005 -003 -003 -004 .004 .007	0.639 .707 .503 .506 .456 .589 .415 .551 .557 .596 .445	0.477 .477 .477 .215 .402 .606 .554 .592 .436 .540 .465 .399 .478 .780 .579 .478 .1129 1.224 1.341 1.455 1.500 1.550	0.157 .135 .106 .087 .077 .061 .037 .014 002 0 .004 021 007 0 0 .006 .011 .020 007 .001 018	0.157 .130 .104 .081 .077 .041 .028 .001 .002 .001 .005 .002 .001 .005 .002 .001 .003	1.308 1.291 1.288 1.277 1.295 1.301 1.302 1.288 1.276	0.475 .482 1.125 1.075 1.307 1.316 1.319 1.319 1.329 1.329 1.329 1.303 1.301 1.315 1.301 1.315 1.361 1.463 1.465 1.666 1.663 1.683	0.008 .064 .066 .069 .082 .017 .010 .010 .010 .010 .010 .010 .010	0.003 .063 .052 .04 .013 0 -009 017 019 019 019 019 005 000 000	1.473 1.475 1.475 1.476 1.476 1.475 1.466 1.473 1.466	0.587 1.240 1.490 1.238 1.411 1.454 1.473 1.473 1.478 1.465 1.478 1.480 1.478 1.490 1.506 1.598 1.673 1.673 1.700 1.714	-0.200 -078 -004 -004 -005 -005 -005 -022 -023 -038 -014 -013 -006 -001 -008	075 026 014 0		1.401 1.441 1.504 1.476 1.589 1.621 1.621 1.622 1.622 1.623 1.623 1.621 1.627 1.639 1.621 1.627 1.639 1.637 1.657 1.650 1.672 1.672 1.709 1.716	0.242 -154 -076 -040 -082 -018 -016 -022 -027 -027 -027 -029 -018 -016 -006 -017 -004 -006 -017	-0.244 -161 -074 -050 -022 -015 -023 -028 -032 -032 -032 -032 -018 -018 -018 -003 -000 -007	1.662 1.859 1.660 1.650 1.663 1.663 1.664 1.665	1.545 1.659 1.664 1.665 1.667 1.667 1.665 1.564
								(b) Circu											
Sta- tion	- Outer shell, external					Outer shell, external			Outer shell, externs			ernel	nel Outer shell, exte			rnel	Outer shell, exte			rnel
9->	198°	216°	234°	252°	198°	216°	234°	352°	198°	216°	254°	252°	198°	51 6 0	234°	252°	198°	216°	234°	252°
0.5 14.0 43.0	0.218 .004 005	0,224 0 005	0.234 0 008	0,215 .003 ~.008	0.170 003 009	0.179 005 007	0.177 005 009	0.165 0 - 010	0.020 009 010	0.028 013 009	0.028 012 010	0.013 008 018	-0.191 017 012	-0.183 019 012	-0.181 019 013	-0.200 016 014	-0.841 019 013	-0.238 082 012	022	-0.842 018 014

TABLE V - EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS OF NACA 8-INCH RAM-JET CONFIGURATION FOR FOUR ANGLES OF ATTACK AT FREE-STREAM MACH NUMBER OF 1.99 - Continued

<u> </u>	r								Γ								r -				
Sta- tion	a :	$\alpha = 5^{\circ}; m_{\rm S}/m_{\rm O} = 0.999$ $\alpha = 5^{\circ}; m_{\rm S}/m_{\rm O} = 0.909$								a = 3° ; n_3/n_0 = 0.607 a = 3° ; n_3/n_0 = 0.289 a = 6° ; n_3/n_0 = 0.9 inned. Longitudinal distribution of 0_0 .											
	Out	er shal	r shell Genter Outer shell		Center	Outer shell Ce			Center	Outer she		11	Center	Outer shell			Center				
	Exte	External Inter-		Inter-		rnal	Inter-	pody	Ext	ernel	Inter-	pody	Ext	ernal	Inter-	podA	Exte	rnal	Inter-	podi	
⊕→	180°	270 ⁰	00	00	180°	870°	00	00	1800	270°	00	00	180°	870°	00	00	180°	270°	00	00	
-1.05 -0.5 -0.5 -1.0 -1.0 -1.0 -1.0 -1.0 -1.0 -1.0 -1.0	0.155 .095 .049 .085 .098 .098 .090 020 019 028 005 005 006 .004 018	0,208 ,154 ,123 ,098 ,087 ,070 ,048 ,003 ,006 ,004 ,005 ,001 ,005 ,008 ,008	0.529 .637 .457 .305 .390 .254 .372 .351 .780 .790	0.556 .555 .557 .280 .400 .544 .974 .475 .578 .747 .578 .747 .826 .804 .524 .996 1.129 1.320 1.411 1.450 1.529	0.048 .055 .041 .021 .007 007 001 024 024 026 010 000 014 .007 012 024	0.169 .135 .105 .083 .075 .041 .028 .012 -014 -017 -018 -018 -019 -007 -007	1.254 1.261 1.276 1.294 1.307 1.313 1.318 1.318 1.318 1.318 1.300	0.554 .8653 .998 .960 1.806 1.290 1.304 1.307 1.326 1.351 1.300 1.298 1.323 1.325 1.340 1.368 1.425 1.470 1.561 1.610 1.650 1.650	-0.162 -078 -046 -029 -025 -025 -040 -046 -058 -058 -059 -064 -019 -019 -019 -019 -019 -019 -019 -019	-0.074 .008 .028 .028 .033 .024 .017 .004 -019 .026 -029 -021 -020 -021 -020 -020 -020 -020 -020	1.846 1.889 1.884 1.557 1.546 1.661 1.867 1.681 1.869 1.570	1.314 1.408 1.428 1.339 1.524 1.537 1.548 1.561 1.563 1.561 1.561 1.561 1.561 1.561 1.57 1.605 1.613 1.643 1.665 1.643 1.605 1.701 1.711	-0.246 -2146 -162 -094 -075 -052 -057 -048 -056 -056 -056 -057 -048 -056 -056 -056 -056 -056 -056 -056 -056	-0.220 -149 -047 -029 -016 -020 -016 -086 -086 -086 -086 -086 -086 -086 -08	1.658 1.658 1.660 1.565 1.665 1.667 1.679 1.677	1.437 1.495 1.561 1.677 1.641 1.655 1.663 1.667 1.670 1.671 1.679 1.680 1.691 1.695 1.695 1.704	0.061 .027 .008 .009 .013 .031 .035 .041 .038 .024 .001 .004 .002 .004 .004 .004 .004 .004 .004	0.210 ,154 ,123 ,097 ,086 ,069 ,042 ,026 ,006 ,007 -014 -025 -029 -031 -035 -035 -036 -036	0.384 .541 .409 .338 .324 .193 .284 .745 .775 .794 .834	0.640 .659 .640 .359 .626 .933 .340 .311 .250 .313 .796 .813 .829 .796 .610 .538 1.018 1.128 1.307 1.307 1.307	
							(b) Cont		Circumi	erentis	1 distr	ibution	of Cp.		!					
Sta- tion	Outer shell, external Outer shell, external					mal	Oute	er shel	, exter	ruel.	Outer shell, external			mal	Oute	mal					
9 →	198°	2160	254°	252°	198°	215°	2840	252°	198°	816 ₀	2340	852°	198°	P160	234°	252°	1,980	2160	2340	2520	
0,5 14.0 43.0	0.146 007 006	0.161 010 008	0.175 008 012	0.188 008 015	0.067 012 007	0.091 016 010	0.110 016 014	0.130 012 016	-0.155 021 010	-0,187 025 012	-0.314 025 016	-0.107 025 019	-0.245 025 012	-0.241 029 018	-0,255 029 016	-0.235 028 080	0.076 011 010	0.101 .025 016	0.129 055 024	0.163 - 038 - 035	

TABLE V - EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS OF MACA 8-INCH RAW-JET CONFIGURATION FOR FOUR ANGLES OF ATTACK AT PRES-STREAM MACH NUMBER OF 1.99 - Concluded

, ,				<u> </u>				. *								WCW ~			
Sta- tion	$\alpha = 6^{\circ}; m_3/m_0 = 0.975$ $\alpha = 6^{\circ}; m_5/m_0 = 0.871$ $\alpha = 10^{\circ}; m_3/m_0 = 0.955$													α = 10°; m ₃ /m ₀ = 0.851					
	(a) Concluded. Longitudinal distribution of Cp.																		
	Out	er shel	1	Center body	Outer shel		.1	Center body	Outer shel		1	Center body	Outer she		13	Center body			
	External Inter-				Exte	rnel	Inter- nel		Exte	External			Exte	rnal	Inter- nal				
9-7	180°	270°	00	00	1800	270 ⁰	ο°	00	180°	270°	OΦ	00	180°	270°	00	00			
-1.0 -0.5 0 0.5 1.0 2.5 2.5 5.0 6.0 7.0 9.0 11.0 12.0 14.0 12.0 21.0 21.0 22.0 21.0 21.0	0.029 .012 .007 .016 .021 .041 .045 .045 .034 .034 .034 .034 .034 .017 .017 .010 .005 .005	0.218 .164 .151 .104 .099 .075 .047 .030 .009 .006 .012 .024 .030 .035 .035 .035 .036 .036 .036	0.699 .869 1.027 1.129 1.169 1.202 1.203 1.200 1.194 1.214 1.225	0.659 .640 .477 .608 1.114 1.141 1.165 1.205 1.184 1.189 1.194 1.288 1.281 1.274 1.379 1.453 1.453 1.453 1.599 1.549	-0.052 -029 -026 -029 -034 -042 -052 -052 -052 -059 -025 -007 -002 -001 -001	0.154 .135 .090 .080 .062 .041 .024 .006 010 025 028 038 038 038 038 038 038	1.210 1.240 1.283 1.304 1.318 1.352 1.354 1.354 1.354 1.354	1.274 1.306 1.323 1.333 1.356 1.358 1.344 1.347	-0.084 067 067 060 001 034 041 012 002 008 017 008 008	0.218 .163 .128 .100 .094 .055 .033 .012 -009087046048058067079089096108111	0.248 .442 .344 .256 .141 .466 .804 .824 .824	0.758 .778 .423 .560 .074 .314 .242 .780 .807 .829 .870 .811 .902 .988 1.079 1.158 1.251 1.314 1.344 1.445	-0.170141094082004056047052024007006002002002	0.176 .157 .131 .105 .092 .074 .020 005 034 048 069 092 092 110 116	0.879 1.062 1.169 1.216 1.246 1.259 1.31 1.326 1.331 1.345	0.767 .785 .963 .786 1.067 1.216 1.247 1.249 1.307 1.329 1.331 1.344 1.370 1.509 1.404 1.405 1.509 1.680 1.680			
35.0 37.0 40.0 45.0	020 006 005			1.697	021 006 006			1.695	.012 016 001 004		·	1.508	019 008 008			1.668			
		·		J) Concl	nded.	Circumf	erential	distri	bution	of Cn.		L	L	L			
Sta- tion	Oute	r shell	l, exte	rnal		r shell					., external		Oute	r shell	l, exte	mal			
o →	198 ⁰	216°	2340	252°	198°	2160	2340	2520	1980	216°	2340	2520	198 ⁰	216 ⁰	234°	258°			
0.5 14.0 43.0	0.063 015 011	0.074 025 016	0.124 035 024	0.184 038 038	-0.051 019 012	0.005 089 017	0.045 088 034	0.088 042 056	0 014 028	0.037 046 046	0.083 - 090 - 044	0.139 108 056	-0.147 027 027	-0.102 053 045	-0.057 096 046	0.051 111 067			

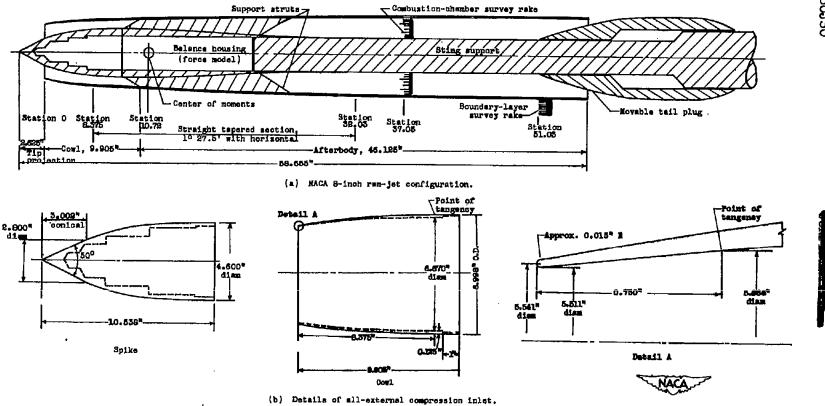


Figure 1. - Schematic diagram of NACA 8-inch ram-jet configuration showing principal dimensions of model and details of all-external compression inlet.



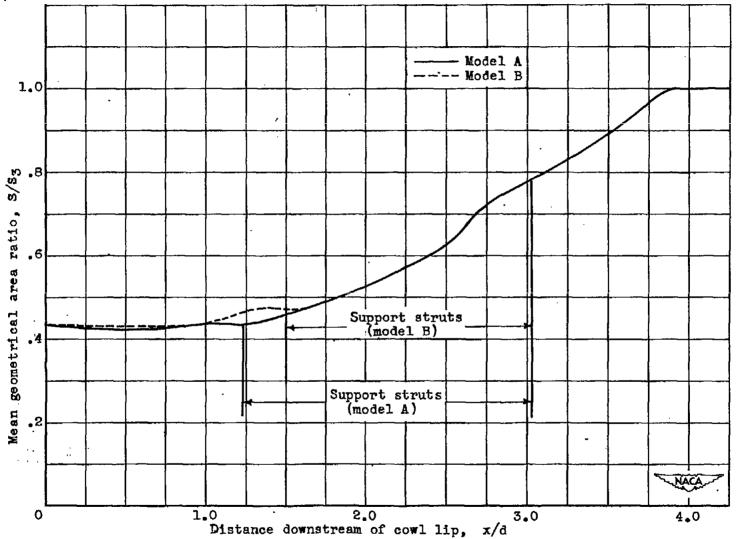
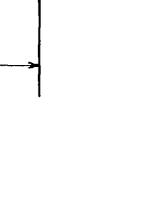


Figure 2. - Longitudinal variation of mean geometrical area.



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Section A-A

 $\theta = 0_0$

-56.03*

 $\theta = 80^{\circ}$

Station 0

Figure 3. - Notation for 8-inch ram-jet configuration.

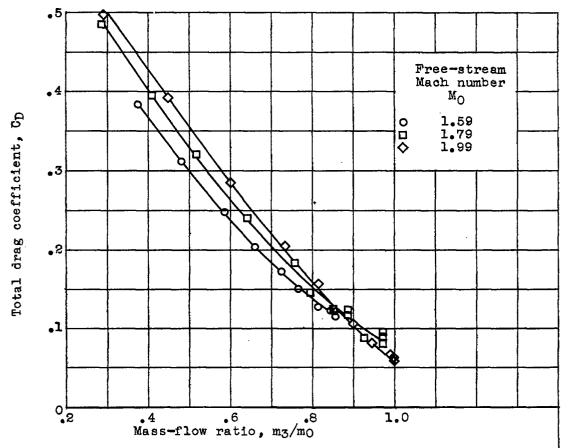


Figure 4. - Variation of total drag coefficient with mass-flow ratio at zero angle of attack for three Mach numbers. Model B.

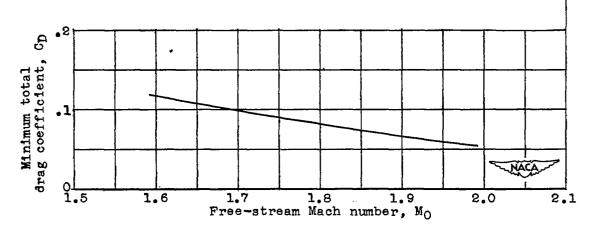


Figure 5. - Variation of minimum drag coefficient with free-stream Mach number at zero angle of attack. Model B.

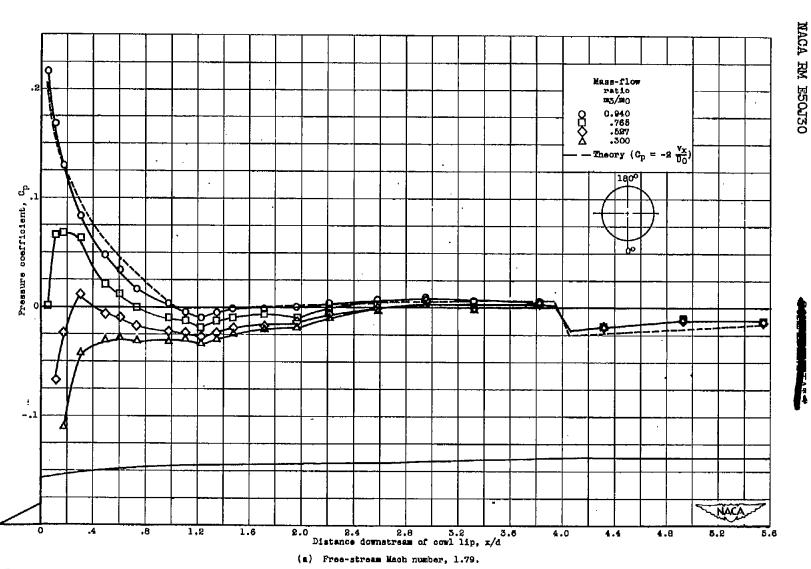


Figure 6. - Longitudinal variation of external pressure coefficient at zero angle of attack for a range of mass-flow ratios at two Mach numbers. 9 = 1800.



NACA RM E50J30

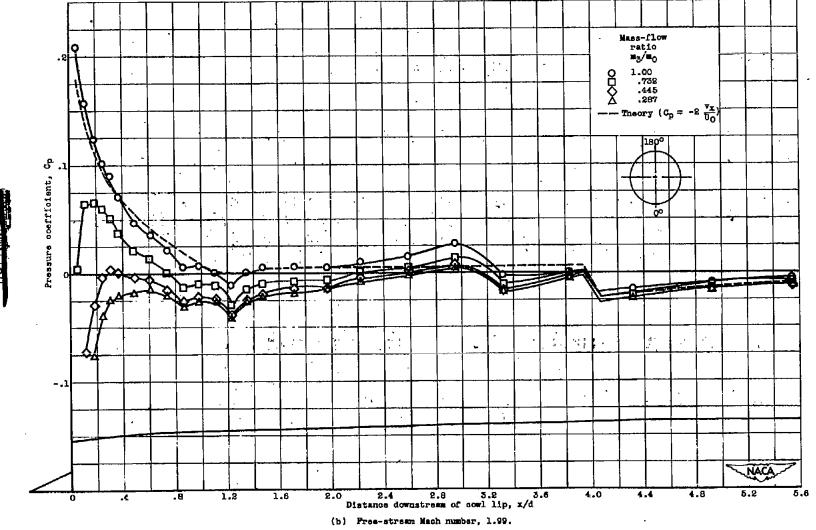


Figure 6. - Concluded. Longitudinal variation of external pressure coefficient at zero angle of attack for a range of mass-flow ratios at two Mach numbers. $\theta = 180^{\circ}$.

Acas

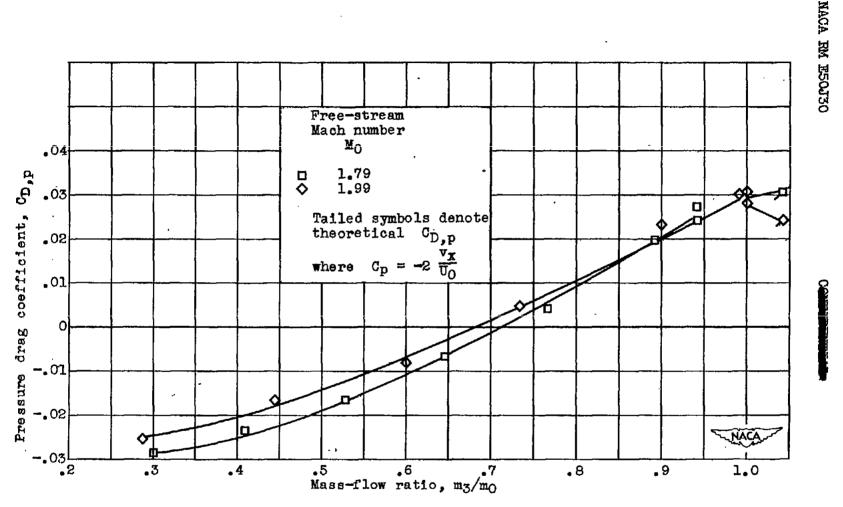


Figure 7. - Variation of pressure drag coefficient with mass-flow ratio at zero angle of attack for two Mach numbers.

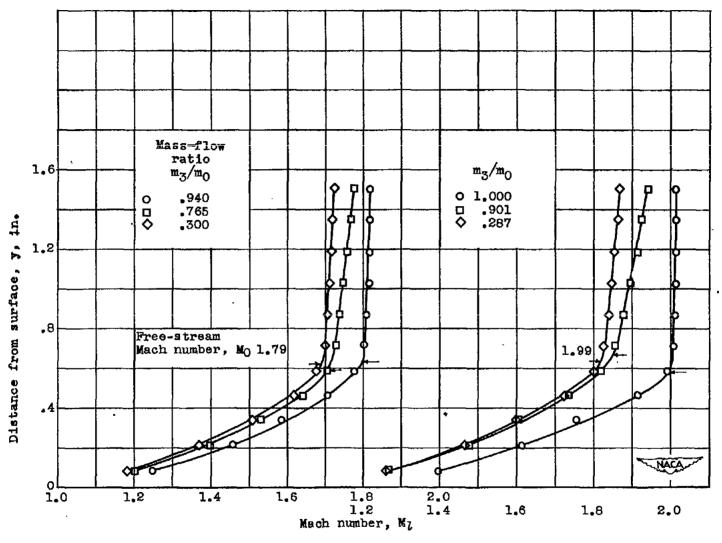


Figure 8. - Variation of Mach-number distribution in boundary layer at zero angle of attack for range of mass-flow ratios at two Mach numbers. Station 51.03.

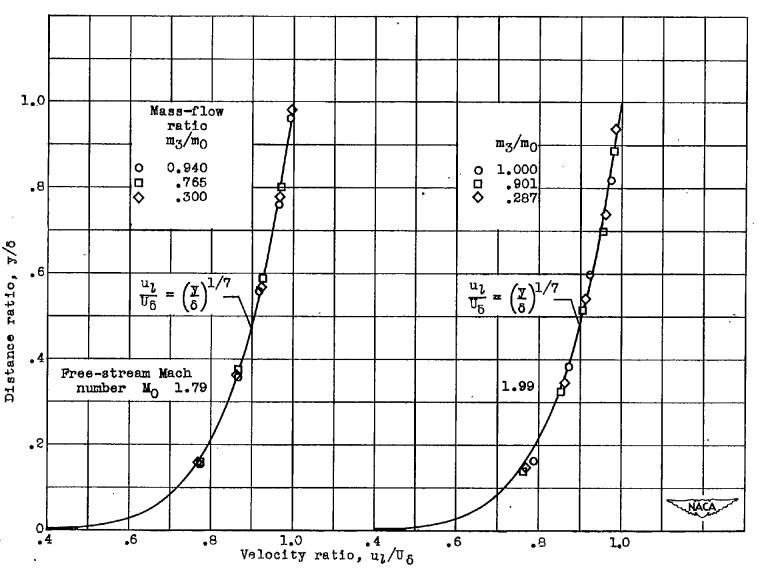


Figure 9. - Comparison of experimental and power-law boundary-layer profiles at zero angle of attack for range of mass-flow ratios and two Mach numbers.

NACA RM E50J30

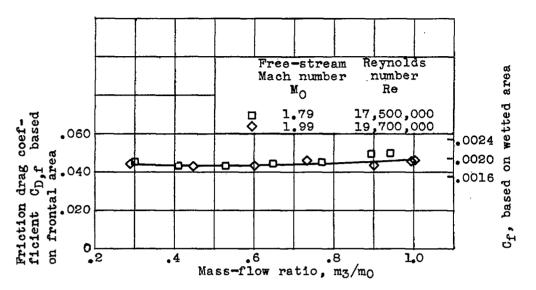


Figure 10. - Variation of friction drag coefficient with mass-flow ratio at zero angle of attack for two Mach numbers.

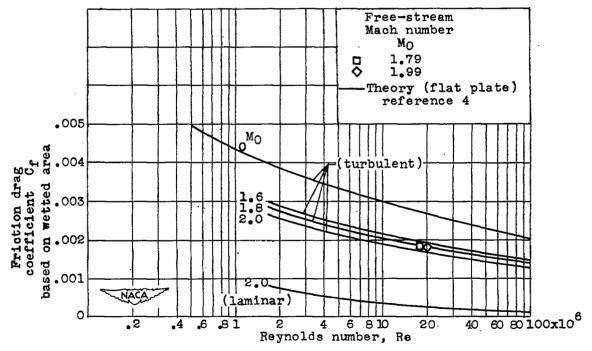


Figure 11. - Comparison of experimental skin-friction drag coefficients with two-dimensional compressible flow theory at two Mach numbers.

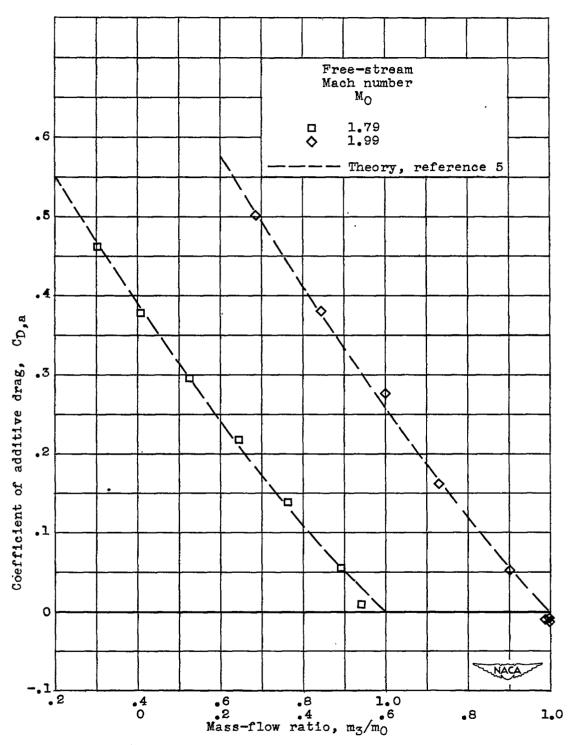


Figure 12. - Comparison of experimental additive drag coefficients with one-dimensional theory for range of mass-flow ratios at two Mach numbers.



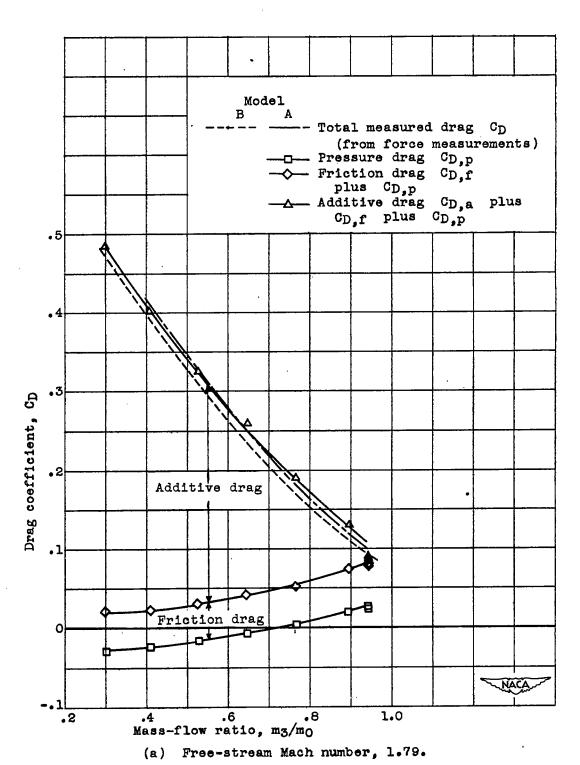
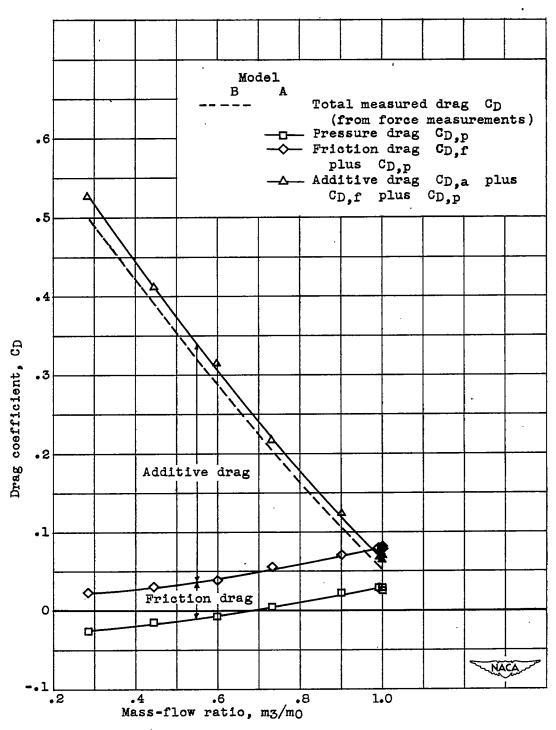


Figure 13. - Variation of components of total drag coefficients with mass-flow ratio at zero angle of attack for two Mach numbers.



(b) Free-stream Mach number, 1.99.

Figure 13. - Concluded. Variation of components of total drag coefficients with mass-flow ratio at zero angle of attack for two Mach numbers.



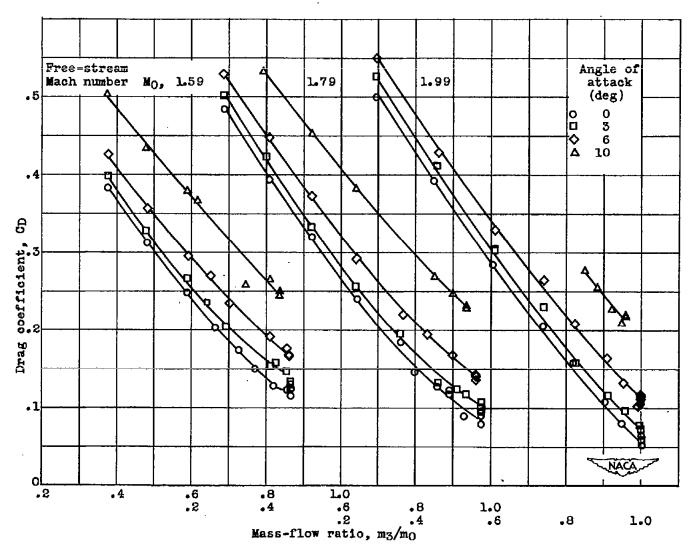
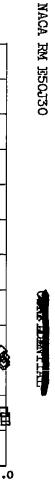


Figure 14. - Variation of total drag coefficient with mass-flow ratio at four angles of attack for three Mach numbers. Model B.



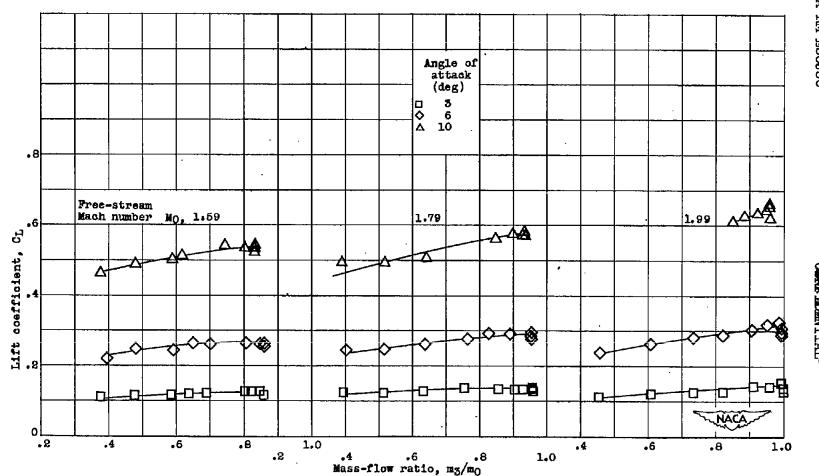


Figure 15. - Variation of external lift coefficients with mass-flow ratio at three angles of attack for three Mach numbers. Model B.

NACA RM E50J30

Figure 16. - Variation of pitching-moment coefficient about base of model with mass-flow ratio at three angles of attack for three Mach numbers. Model B.

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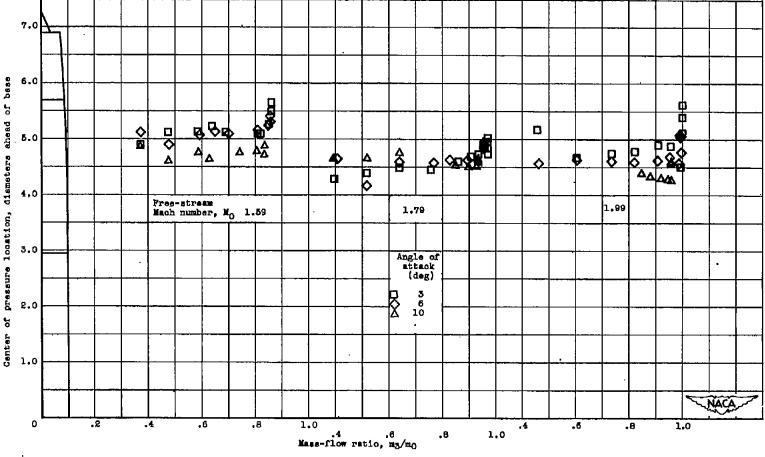


Figure 17. - Variation of center of pressure location with mass-flow ratio at three angles of attack for three Mach numbers. Model B.

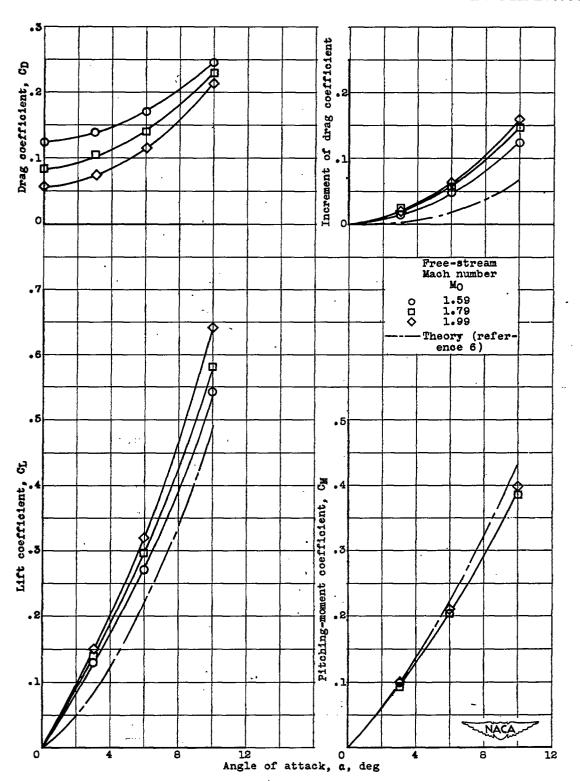


Figure 18. - Variation of external aerodynamic coefficients with angle of attack at critical mass-flow ratios for three Mach numbers. Model B.



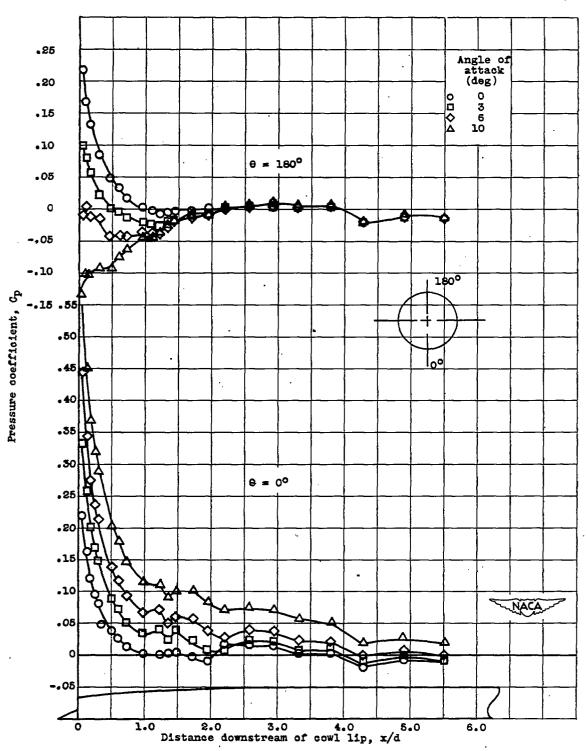


Figure 19. - Longitudinal variation of external pressure coefficients at constant mass-flow ratio of 0.940 for four angles of attack. Free-stream Mach number 1.79.

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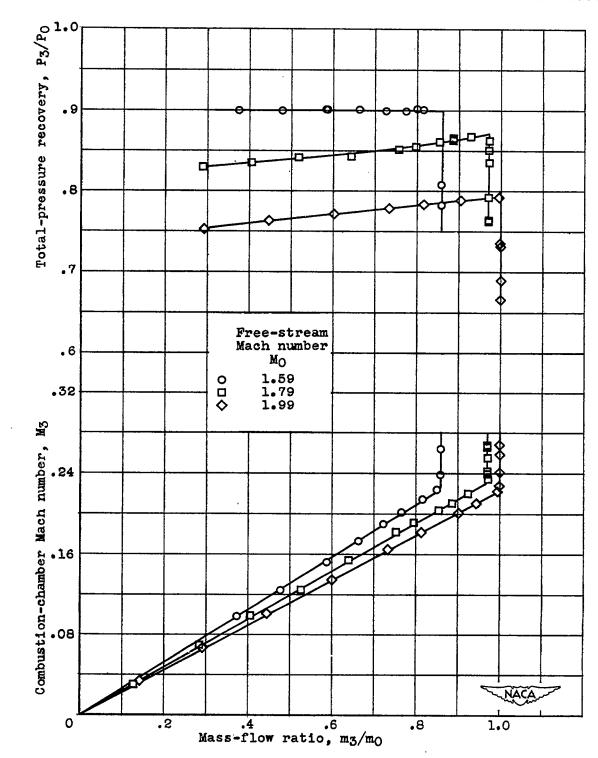


Figure 20. - Variation of total-pressure recovery and combustion-chamber Mach number with mass-flow ratio at zero angle of attack for three Mach numbers. Model B.

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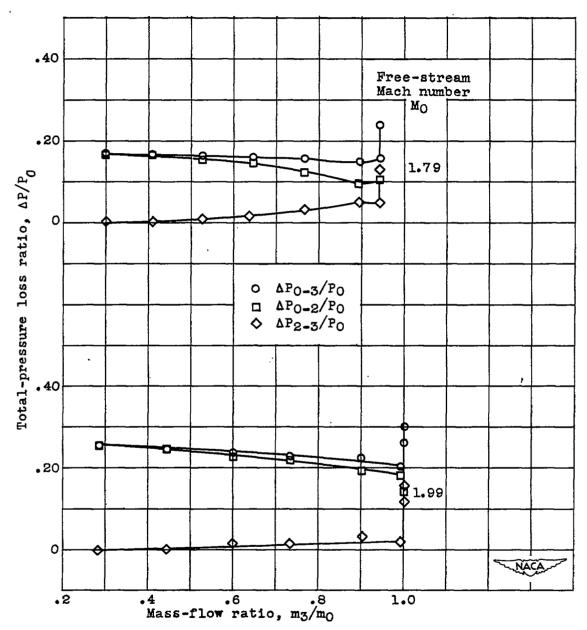


Figure 21. - Variation of components of total-pressure loss with mass-flow ratio at zero angle of attack for two Mach numbers.

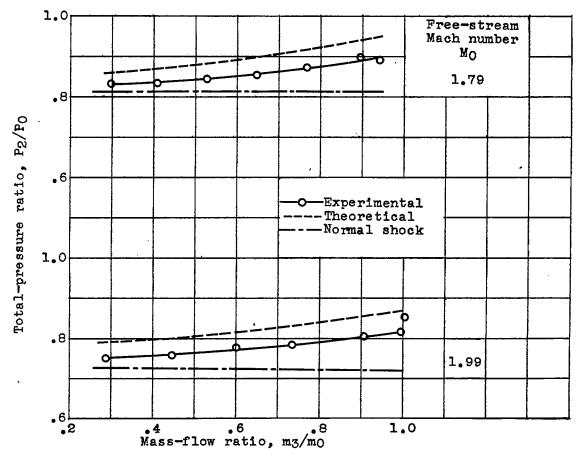


Figure 22. - Comparison of experimental inlet losses with theory at zero angle of attack for range of mass-flow ratios at two Mach numbers.

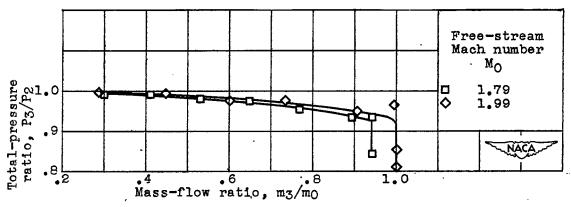


Figure 23. - Variation of subsonic-diffuser recovery with mass-flow ratio at zero angle of attack for two Mach numbers.

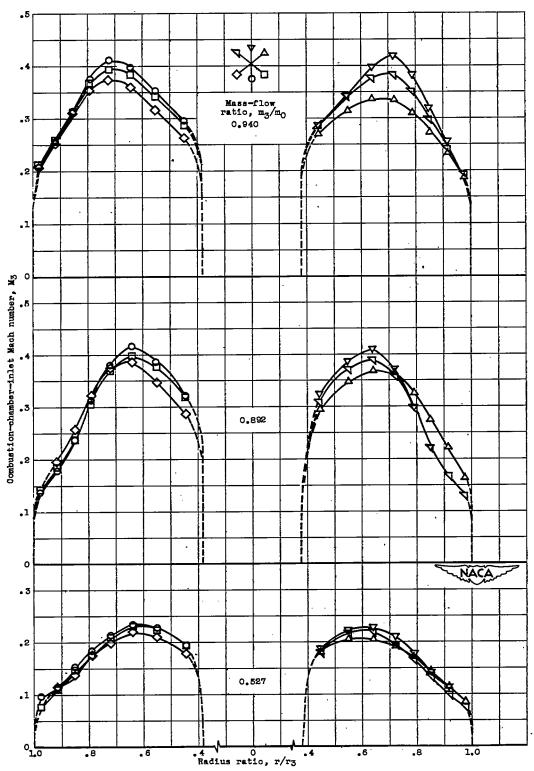
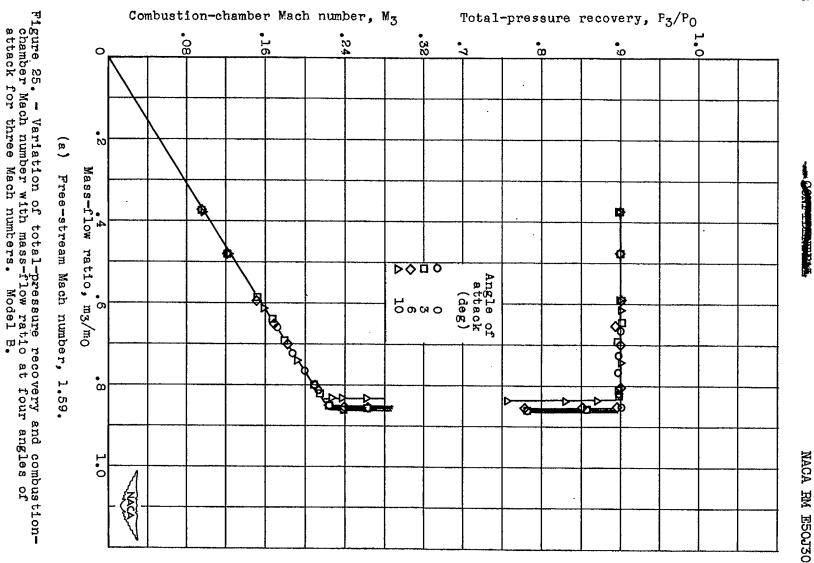


Figure 24. - Variation of Mach number distribution at combustion-chamber inlet for several massflow ratios at zero angle of attack. Free-stream Mach number, 1.79.





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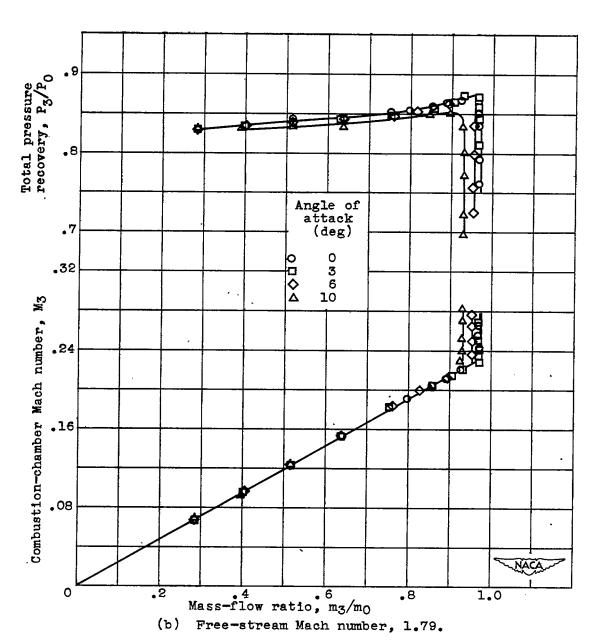
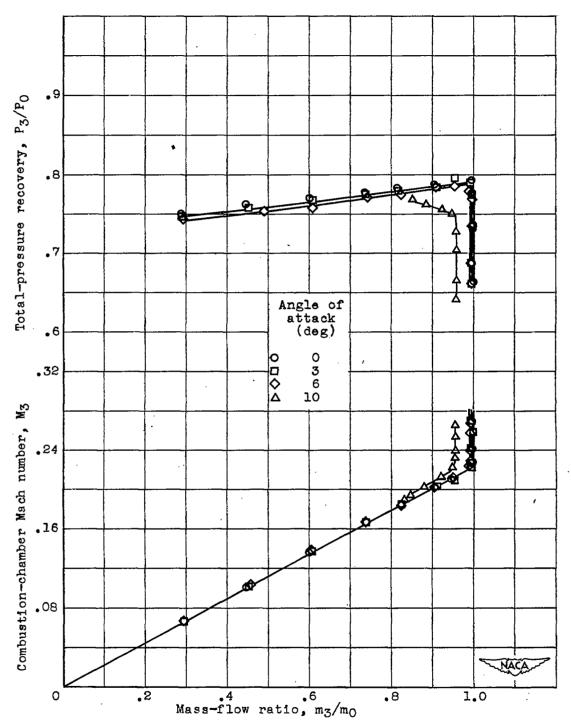


Figure 25. - Continued. Variation of total-pressure recovery and combustion-chamber Mach number with mass-flow ratio at four angles of attack for three Mach numbers. Model B.



(c) Free-stream Mach number, 1.99.

Figure 25. - Concluded. Variation of total-pressure recovery and combustion-chamber Mach number with mass-flow ratio at four angles of attack for three Mach numbers. Model B.

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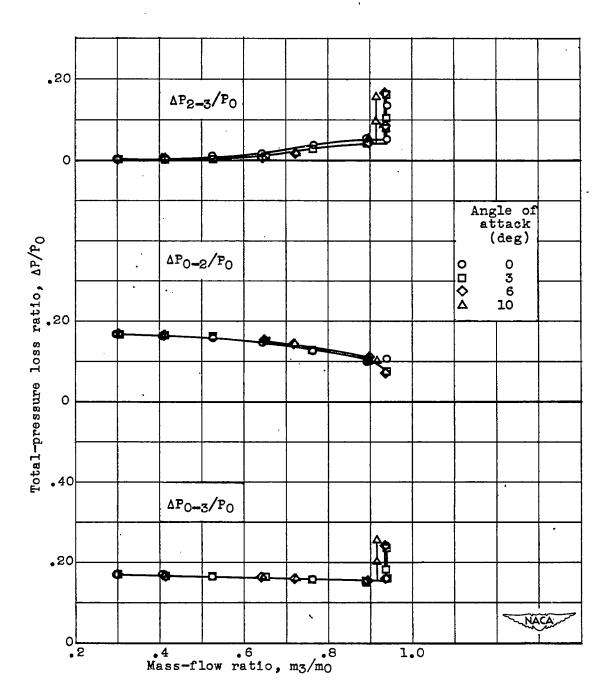


Figure 26. - Variation of inlet and subsonic-diffuser losses with mass-flow ratio at four angles of attack. Free-stream Mach number, 1.79.